NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1877.-WITH SUPPLEMENT.

## RUSSIA'S INVASION.

HER POSITION IN BULGARIA SERIOUS. ERRIBLE CARNAGE AT PLEVNA-FRESH TROOPS CALLED OUT-MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY IN

ASIA MINOR. Reports from Russian sources leave no doubt that the carnage at Plevna was terrible. Prince Schackosky alone lost about 5,000 men, and was unable to cover his retreat. This defeat leaves the Eussians in a serious position in Bulgaria. A small force remains between Tirnova and the Turkish army at Shumla, but between Tirnova and Plevna there are no Russian troops, The Minister of War has issued orders for the dispatch of fresh troops to the Danube, and the scattered forces in Roumania have been called to the front. In Asia Minor, the Rus sian Centre has resumed the offensive, and the Right Wing is moving on Penek. Greece and Servia are making military preparations. The rumor of a third Russian defeat at Plevna is probably

#### THE RETREAT FROM PLEVNA. PRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF THE RUSSIAN DISASTER-SCHACKOSKOY'S RETREAT NOT COVERED-CONDI-

TION OF THE BULGARIAN FORCES. LONDON, Friday, Aug. 3, 1877.

The | ally New's correspondent sends from Poredin, near Plevna, a graphic account of Tuesday's battle, the substantial facts of which are as telegraphed to the United States vesterday. The following closing scenes give a vivid idea of the extent of the Russian disaster. It will be noticed that the corresponddoes not purport to give any account of the condi- true. tion or losses of Gen. Krudener's corps:

" And now all hope of success anywhere was dead nor did a chance offer to make the best of defeat. Prince Schackoskoy had not a man left to cover the retreat. The Turks struck without stint. They had the upper hand for once and were determined to show that they knew how to make the most of it. They advanced in swarms through the dusk on their original first position, and captured the Russian headquarters have recently been most cordial, cannons before the batteries could be withdrawn. Turkish shells began once more to whistle over the ridge above Radishova and fall into the village behind, now crammed with wounded. The streams of wounded wending their painful way over the ridge

"The badly wounded mostly lay where they fell, Later, in the darkness, a buleful sort of krankentrager swarmed over the battle field in the shape of Bashi-Bazouks, who spared not. Lingering there fanatical trumph. It was indeed an hour to wring

We stayed there to learn, if it might be, what troops were coming out of the Valley of the Shadow of Death below, were there, indeed, any at all to come. It did not sem to be the case. The Turks had our range before dark, and we could watch the flash of flame over against us, and then listen to the scream of shell as it tore by us. The sound of ride bullets was incessant, and the excert and retreating wounded were strack. A detailment at length began to come straggling up, but it will give an idea of the disorganization, to say that when a company was tolled off to cover semewhat the wounded in Radishova, it had to be made up of men of several

About 8 o'clock the Staff quitted the ridge, leaving it littered with groaning men, and moving we lost our way as we had lost our army. We could find no rest for the soles of our feet by reason of alarms of Bashi-Bazonks, swarming to we turned into a stubble field, and making beds of the reased grain, correspondent and Cossack alike, rested under the stars. But we were not even then allowed to rest. Before 4 o'clock an alarm came that the Bashi-Bazouks were upon us, and we had to rouse and transp away. The only protection of the plant of the pl the chief of what in the morning was a fine army, was now a handful of wearied Cossacks.

had lost severely and could make no headway, and had resolved to fall back on the line of the River Osma. There had been talk, his troops being fresh. of renewing the attack to-day with his co-operation, but it is a plain statement of fact that we have no out of our three briggrades, a ghastly number, beating Eylau or Friedland. This takes no account of Gen. Krudener's losses. We, too, retire on the Osma River, about Bulgareni, and to the best of our weak strength cover the bridge at Sistova.

" One cannot in this moment of harried confusion realize all the possible results of this stroke so rashly couried. Not a Russian soldier stands between Tir neva and the victorious Turkish Army in Loveca and Plevna, and only a weak division of the Eleventh Corps stands between Tirnova and the Shumla Army. I look on Prince Schackosky's force as wrecked, as no longer for this campaign to be counted as a fighting integer. It is not ten days the pride of superb condition; now what of it is left is demoralized and shattered. So on this side of the Balkans there remains but the Ninth Cornsalready roughly handled, once at Nikopolis and Corps, and the Rustchuk army. Now if the Rustthuk army is marched to the west against Plevna. then the Turkish army of Rustchuk is let loose on the Russian communications to Tirnova. One can Balkans is seriously compromised. The Russian strait is so bad that the scattered detachments have been called up from out of Roumania, and the Roumanian Division, commanded by Gen. Manu, which crossed a day or two ago at Nikopolis, has been aid-de-camp of the Grand Duke Nicholas was present at the battle, and at once started for Tirnova

with the evil tidings. "We are just quitting this bivouae and falling back on Bulgareni with all speed, leaving the Buigarian villages to the tender mercies of the Turks. As I close, I learn that on our left Gen. Skobelof was very severely bundled, having lost 300 men out of his single infantry battalion.'

# RUMOR OF ANOTHER RUSSIAN DEREAT.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 3, 1877. The Daily Telegraph has a special dispatch purporting to give an account of another defeat of the Rus ians before Plevna on Wednesday.

#### THE ASIA MINOR CAMPAIGN. FIGHTING BEFORE EARS-THE ADVANCE ON PENER.

Enzenum, Thursday, Aug. 2, 1877. The Russian Centre, which has been reinforced by fourteen battalions of infantry and three field batteries, has resumed the offensive. There has been continuous fighting on the advanced lines before Kars. Gen. Tergeukassoff also has been reinforced by five battaliens of infantry, one battery and a regiment of dragoons. The Russian Right is marching on Penck [forty-five miles west of Kars and fifty miles northeast of Erzerum.]

# LONDON, Friday, Aug. 3, 1877.

A Berlin dispatch to this afternoon's Pall Mall Gasettesays: "The Russian Minister of War has issued orders directing the Army corps not yet mobilized to furnish a division each to the fighting army, to be at once despatched to the Danube. "Russian journals deny that the Czar has sanc-

because there is a law providing that the Landwehr | furnoce, and were working on a scaffold which was sup is not to be called out until the entire army is mobilized. All hitherto done consists in preparation for mobilizing of the Landwehr whenever called out,"

| All hitherto done consists in preparation for mobilizing of the Landwehr whenever called out,"

## SERVIA'S MILITIA CALLED OUT.

BEIGHADE, Friday, Aug. 3, 1877. The Servian official gazette publishes a decree of Prince Milan directing the Minister of War to call out 3,000 militia to act as frontier guards, and further empowering the Minister to make necessary purchases for bringing the supply of war material to its full complement,

#### MILITARY ACTIVITY AT ATHENS. LONDON, Friday, Aug. 3, 1877. An Athens dispatch to the times says 16,000 rifles

have arrived from Austria. A regiment of engineers left last night for Lamia

a miniature model of Athens, at the head of the Gulf of Volo] and another point on the frontier. War is considered probable. Reuter's Athens dispatch says: "A Royal Order

has been issued nominating the staff of the Greek army and commanders of the various brigades, regi-ATHENS, Friday, Aug. 3, 1877.

The Greek Foreign Minister has sent a dispatch to the Minister at Constantinople, instrucing him to verify the alleged massacres at Kavarna, and, if the victims are Greeks, to demand full redress and indemnity, as well as efficacious guarantees for the security of Christians.

The reports that negotiations have been opened ent is with Prince Schackoskoy's command, and for an alliance between Greece and Servia are un-

### RUSSO-TURKISH WAR NOTES. VIENNA, Friday, Aug. 3, 1877.

The Political Correspondence states that sweden, in view of the political situation, contemplates some military preparations.

BECHAREST, Friday, Aug. 3, 1877. Col. Wellesley, the British attaché, has been summ oned home. It is stated that his relations with the Russian

#### WAR SCENES AND TOPICS. THE CZAR'S SELF-POSSESS ON.

When the Czar was a few miles south of Sistova, three weeks ago, there was a sudden alarm in samp. A Cossaek rode in with a nurriedly sembled diseatch from a telegraph clerk at the bridge across the Danube to the effect that the Tucks were marching from Nikopolis on Sistova, and threatening to sever the Rus mise the safety of the Czar. Immediate steps had to be on the ridge till the moon rose, the Staff could hear | taken. One brigade of the Eleventh Corps was in Czarevfrom below, on the still night air, cries of pain and entreaties for mercy, and the yells of blood-thirsty. Dispositions were made with the artillary and infinity reach from Nikopolis. The Czar himself assumed the ent of The London Daily News with perfect coolness and competent military ability. The scouts sent out brought

# A PARALLEL TO THE CAMPAIGN. Although the Russians and the Turks were onstantly at war during the Eighteenth Century, on ; one campaign offers a parallel to the present military operations. The scat of war lay north of the Danube, in he Crimea and Bessarabia, and the Danabe was schion rossed. In the campaign of 1773-'74, however, Reman June, defeated the Turks in the vicinity of Salistria, and Simula compelled him to raise the siege, and he re-treated across the Danube early in July. In October be mong the scattered and retiring Russians. At Varna, His forces were again compelled to withdraw, next year the Russians crossed the Danube at Turtukal.

# SCENES AT TIRNOVA.

When the Grand Duke entered Tirnova th thing that was done came directly from the heart. The correspondent of The London Times, who describes the ter, young, picters an oncess, and a can cen in terror day and tight lest Maritza, the apple of his eye, should be taken away from him by Mr. Carlyle's unseeakable Turk. The good man and his wife were childeshly anapy after the Eussian occupation. The watchmaker even went so far as to declare that if the Turks recaptured the town he would not wait for their crudius, but would

# THE ADVANCE ON BAZARDJIK.

A portion of the Russian left wing is marching toward Bazardjik, an important town on the road between Silistria and Varna. This was the scene of the first engagement in the open field during the cam paign of 1828. The army of invasion was divided into three columns. The first occupied Roumania and pro-tected the flank of the other divisions; the second be carrison; and the third, after passing through the Do brudja and reaching Trajan's Wall, marched on toward Bazardik. The Turkish commander had sent about 8,000 men, mainly cavairy, to check the advance of the ish eavalry evacuated the town and took up a position beliend some hills, where they surprises the advance guard and forced the division to retire with the loss of 12,000 men. When the Russian artillery was brought forward the Turks with-drew from the field. The check which the invading aree received was so decided that the whole column halted in the town for a week, until reinforcements were The objective point of the campaign was Varna, but the nd the column marched in the direction of Shumla. The investment of this farmous fortress was not successful, and a force of infantry, with a siege train, was finally sent to Varna. The sage lasted eighty-mine days and the gates of the town were finally opened by a golden key, the second officer in command being bribed by the Russians. Verna was the base of supplies during the second year of the war.

# A PICNIC PARTY POISONED.

Boston, Aug. 3 .- A picnic party of twelve ersons from Newton Centre, Mass., visited Rever Beach yesterday, carrying with them their own refreshments. Shortly after partaking of the latter the entire party tons of poisoning. Much excitement was created, but all by prompt treatment were relieved. It is supposed that the poisoning was caused by the presence of Triching in some ham. were seized with violent convulsions and the worst sym

### AN ADDITION TO THE ASTEROIDS. Washington, Aug. 3 .- The Director of the Paris Observatory telegraphs August 3, the discovery of a new planet of the tenth magnitude by Prof. Borelly, in

right ascension 23 hours and 40 minutes; declination, south, 7° 34'; diurnal motion, minus 26 seconds, and minus 5 minutes.

Secretary of Smithsonian Institution.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD SALE. RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 2 .- W. W. MacFarland of New-York, and other counsel employed in the matter of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Co., are here for the purpose of obtaining an order or decree from the Circuit Court of the city setting some disputed de-ials in the terms or regulations of the sale of the rail-road, which has been already decreed.

# DEATH IN A FURNACE.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 3 .- An accident occurred at the Lucy Furnace Company's Works this morning, which resulted in the death of two men and the in-

tioned a decree calling the Landwehr to the colors, Jury of five others. Seven men were engaged in lining

## GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS,

THE HOME RULE LEADERSHIP.

It is understood that Isaac Butt, LL.D., Member of Parliament for L merick City, will restan th leader-hip of the Home Rulers at the meeting to be held

### THE CANADIAN FISHERIES. Quebec, Aug. 3.—The Government Steamer Napoleon, just arrived from the Guif, brings encouraging

eports of the success of all the Fisheries in that District The yield is much above the average. Halifax, Aug. 3.—The steamer Edward B. Phillips of Gioucester arrived to-day from Grand Banks et. a full fare of cod fish. She reports that other vessels

## CHANGES IN THE BRITISH MINISTRY.

The Standard publishes the following in offictal form: "Sir Michael Hiess-Beach will, we understan become First Lord of the Admiratty. The Hon. Mr Plunkert, present Saliestor-General for Ireland, will succeed Sir Michael as Chief Secretary for Ireland."

# FRENCH POLITICAL CLUBS CLOSED.

Panis, Friday, A. g. 3, 1877. Numerous clubs and departments have been losed because they are entres of postical propaganda.

## RELEASE OF PERUVIAN INSURGENTS.

PANAMA, July 25 .- The Lima correspondent of The Star and Herald says, under date of July 12: "A phase has been given to the political suitation by t proclamation issued by the President on the 6th inst. setting at finerty the prisopers confined in the barrack of Lima and Carlao, for the meffee und movement of the 4th of June, and the defenders of the Housear, who wer till detained on board the transport Limeña in the Bay of iquique. Aithough by the terms of the capitulation l into between Don Nicolas de Pierola and Con mander More of the Independencia, when the Huasen was surrendered to the Government forces the followers of Pierola should have been exempt from paprisomen if was evident from the refusat of the Administration (

## FOREIGN NOTES.

London, Aug. 3 .- Mr. Cosgrave, who some months ago was imprisoned for an attempt to assault and threatening Vice-Chancellor Malins, has been ordered

QUEBEC, Aug. 3 .- A man named Lefebre, employed on the Levis and Koonebee Railway, has been arrested at S., Henri, charged with having caused the re-cent railway disaster at Hudlow's Cave, near Quelsec.

MONTREAL, Aug. 3.—A special dispatch from Pembroke says that seventy-five of Edy's lumbe me drunk and created a disturionnee there vesterday mateer were called out to queil the rio ing, and six

Montreal, Aug. 3 .- An investigation into the collision between the steamships Redwarer and Eiprinstone has resulted in the substantiation of the es against the pilot of the latter vessel, wi suspended for one year.

PANAMA, July 25 .- Partial confirmation of news published in regard to the overthrow of the Herrera Administration has been received by the Way of

St. John, N. B., Aug. 3 .- Last evening four persons were injured by the explosion of a blast on the McCoskery property. The charge was not properly covered, and when it was exploded a shower of stones was tractor, and his son, both received slight injuries, and Miss Ella shoff and Mrs. Flewelling were also strack by fragments of the rock, the latter receiving severe bruises on the head and body.

# THE FIRE RECORD.

WORKING GIRLS IN A FIERY FURNACE. THE DEATH OF EIGHT OR TEN AT THE BURNING OF

A BOX FACTORY IN CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, Aug. 3 .- Pelsting's box manu actory was destroyed by fire this morning. An attempt was made to extinguish the fire, which began in the cellar, without the aid of the Fire Department, but was on successful. After reaching the first floor the flame spread with frightful rapidity, and in an incredibly short umber and mostly girls, were at work in the third and to the roofs of other buildings, but it is feared that eight or ten perished in the flames. At this writing only four odies have been recovered, and they were so disfigured that it was an hour before any of them could be identifleation of Mary Nurre, 20 years old; Maria Kenbe, 14 years; Frank Studar, 20 years; and Anna Patger. John Blanchard, engineer in the factory, died soon after the fire from injuries received. Two girls and one man, Isaac Scoffeld, are so badly burned they will probably die. From the factory the fire spread to six frame tal loss. The insurance on the factory, as far as known, is as follows: Guarantee, of New York, and Amazon, of Chachmatt, \$2,000 cach; British America, Canada, Bangor, of Bangor, Me.; Toledo, Marine, and Fuffalo, of Buffalo; Atlantic and Underwriters, of Philadelphia, Meridian and Jeffarson, of St. Louis, \$1,000 cach; Clitzens, of Newark, N. J., and Germania, do., \$1,500 cach.

# A LARGE SAW-MILL BURNED.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 3 .- Burt's great saw nili and sait blocks near East Saging w were burned early this morning. Six million feet of lumber and eight thousand barrels of salt were destroyed. The entire loss is estimated at \$200,000; insurance \$85,000. Two hundred and fifty men were thrown out of employment. The fire was the work of an Incendiary.

# AT ELGIN, ILL.-LOSS \$37,500.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3 .- A fire at Elgin, Ill., destroyed the block bounded by the River, Division and Milwaukee-sts, and Douglas-ave. The principal losers are Philip Long, wagon works; E. L. Babop, agricultural implements; John Long, wagon works, and the Chicago Hotel. The total loss is estimated at \$55,000; insured, for \$17,500.

#### SMALL FIRE IN PARK PLACE. The fourth floor of the building, No. 26 Park place, occupied by the Clare Metal Sign Company,

took fire yesterday morning. The stock was damaged \$300 and the building \$200. The cause of the fire and the amount of insurance were not ascertained. TELEGRAPH NOTES. ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 3.—The first bale of new cotton was sold in Albany, Ga., to-day, at 17 s cents.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 3.—Prof. C. V. Riley of this city, Chief of the United States Entomological Commission, reached here yesterday from Colorado, en route for Chicago, where he has called a meeting of the Commission.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 3.—The Taxpavers'

# ENGLAND'S CIVIL SERVICE.

### A STRICT KEEPING OF THE RULES.

LORD BEACONSPIELD'S APPOINTMENT OF MR. PIGOTT TO A LUCRATIVE OFFICE-CENSURE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS-LORD BUACONSFIELD PROVES THAT HE OBEYED THE CIVIL SERVICE

LONDON, July 21.-If a man is to be accounted appy who has fame and fortune thrust upon him, then ought Mr. Dight Pigott to be reckoned among the most lucky of mankind. He has been the town's talk for a week; he has been publicly culogized in the House of Commons and the House of Lords by great people of both parties; he has een the occasion of three debates, perhaps four; and he comes out of it all not merely with flying colors, but with apparently the secure possession of an office worth \$5,000 a year for life, and the probability of further promotion. Yet it was his appointment to this very office which exposed Lord Beacon-field, who gave it him, to a sharp attack, and at one moment threatened to fasten on him a grave American patriots who don't believe that Civil

ervice Reform in England has amounted to much,

ere requested to consider the vote of the House of Commons on Monday night, Lord Benconsfield's government commands on ordinary occasions a maority in that House of from sixty to one hundred. But on Monday night a unipority of four consured Lord Beaconsfield for making an appointment which was believed to be in violation of the Civil ervice rules and the recommendation of a Select committee of the House nominated to inquire into public departments. The office in question is that of outroller of the Stationery Office, and supervises the spending of two millions and a half of public noney. Mr. W. R. Grey formerly held it-a man of a certain eminence in literature, under whom great extravagance went on without check. He had to resign. The Committee which overhauled the concern advised that his place should be fieled by some ery and printing. But the place is in the gift of the Prime Minister, and it pleased Lord Bemonsfield to disregard the opinion of the Connectice, and put in Mr. P.gott, It is agreed on all hands that Mr. Pigott is a man of good abilities, but nobody pretends that he knows anything about printing or stationery. When promoted to this comfortable place, he was a unior clerk in the War Office, with a salary of some \$1,500 a year, and sixty-eight clerks in his own department above him. But he was accused of posssing the advantage-an advantage which in other and Hughenden is Lord Beacon a le d's residence; and for many long years its Vicar, said his accusers, was a very useful man to Mr. Disraeli, who represented in Parliament the County of Backs, in which Hugaenden lies. Mr. Disraeli, having become Prime Minister and Earl of Beaconsfield, was supposed to have found it convenient to pay his deb is to his Vicar at the public expense. The House thought it inconvenient he should do so. So strong was the feeling that only one Tory--and he a man of no political consequence-save two of Lord Beaconstield's coieagues, had a word to say in defence of what was roundly denounced on the other side as a job. Mr. Holms, who brought forward the resolution of censure, is a Radical and an Army Reformer, and macasion the sense of public interest was stronger than | tion. everything else-stronger than the regard for its old ader and pride in him, which the House still teels most strongly. Waen Sir Rainfied Knightly, a Tory and County Member, rose to say that he h come down to the House without any prejudice ci her way, but that neither Sir Stafford Northcore nor Mr. Hardy had satisfied little that this appointment

and fifty-six to one hundred and fifty-two the House pronounced its condemnation of Mr. Pigott's appointment. This was a direct personal ceasure upon Lord Beaconstield, quietly down under such a vote as that. When i announced that he would make a statement to the Lords on Thursday, curiosity ran high. The House of Commons was deserted, its members flocking in to hear what their former colleague and chief would say for himself in a case which his lieutenant and mouthpiece in the other House and left practically undefended. I doubt if it had occurred to anybody that Lord Beaconsfield had omitted to oform Sir Stafford Northcote of the main fact in his lefence Perhaps he refied too much on the discrpline of his majority. Possibly he reserved the truth for the immense dramatic effect he obtained by

revealing it with his own lips to the Lords, and so

convicting the Commons of passing a hasty

could be defended, the game was up. Eight or ten Tories voted with the majority for censuring

their chief, a great many more walked out of the

House and did not vote at all; and by one hundred

Be that as it may, Lord Beaconsfield's defence was to all appearances complete. He had to admit, of course, that he disregarded the recommendation of a Select Committee, but he gave good reasons for doing it. The real charge against him was that for personal reasons, he put a man into a good office who had no claims to it. This charge he dispelled, He explained the process by which the election was made; that Mr. Pigott was one of six chosen by high Civil Service officials as possessing special qualifications, and that, on careful inquiry, he seemed the best of the six. He had not asked for the post. He did not know that he was thought of for it. No friend of his interfered in his be half, and as for his owing his appointment to his being the son of the Vicar of Hughenden, that, said Lord Beaconsfield, emphatically, was a romance. There was, thirty years ago, a vicar of Hughenden named Pigott, and this man is his son, but the father gave up his living shortly after Mr. Disraeli succeeded to the property. No relations have existed between them, and as to the electioneering part of the story, said Lord Beacons field, "all I know of his interference in the County elections is that before he departed for the County of Buckingham, he registered his vote against me," The son Lord Beaconsfield does not know, even by sight. He offered his resignation immediately on the vote of the House of Commons, but Lord Beaconsfield has refused to accept it; a decision is which his colleagues concur, and in which the public and the House of Commons are expected to ac quiesce. Sir Stafford Northcote made a fresh reference to the matter last night, and a motion to withdraw the censure is to be brought forward on Monday. Mr. Holms intimated that he should still have something to say; but nothing short of flat disproof of Lord Beaconsfield's declaration will avail him, and that, I need not say, is not likely to be forthcoming. Careless as Lord Beaconsfield often is in matters of fact, it is not to be supposed he has laid himself open to contradiction in a matter affecting his personal honor. The point for us, that Civil Service Reform is so much a reality in this country that one of the strongest Governments that England has ever had suffered a defeat in the House because it was supposed, in a single instance, to have overridden the settled principle which now controls appointments to office; the principle that fitness for office, and not need of office, nor party service, shall be considered in the nomination of public servants.

Much praise has been bestowed on this speech of Lord Beaconsfield, and his admirers cite it triumphantly to show that his intellectual vigor and oratorical powers are not abated. It is certainly a clever speech, and the arrangement of it betrays no little art. But it is overdone. The subject hardly admitted of the stately, not to say stilted

### diction in which it abounds. And it is marked by a peculiarity which becomes Indicrons from mere excess. The speech fills about two columns in print, and in the course of it Lord Beaconstield uses the phrase "My Lords" exactly thirty-nine times. This

is, perhaps, an example of that Oriental taste for rhetorical pomp which disfigures so much of his writing and speaking, or perhaps it arises merely from the novelty of his position. When he has been another year or two in the Upper House, he will not 'My Lord "his fellow peers so much. The Earl of Derby, who spoke shortly after, employed this form

of address but once, though his speech was nearly half as long as Lord Beaconsfield's, It is remarkable what a pert flavor an acknowl-

edged phrese-maker give to a stale epigram. Lord Beaconsfield declared he could not get a person in the stationery business to take the Centrollership. "I should have had to appoint some person who had retired from business, or some person from whom business had retired." This veteran oke, if joke it be, seems to have quite carried away the House, and has been quoted everywhere since, a if it settled the question. Lord B aconsfield humself was so pleased with it that he repeated it, in one form or another, three times turning into ridicule the recommendation of the Select Committee; suggesting at one time that it involved the appeint ment of a "decayed statleser," and at another time

that it was really impossible to put into such a place a retired or unfortunate tradesman." One of the weekly gossips quotes a member of the United States Legation in Paris-name not givenas saying of Paul Cassagnac, "Sir, if Cassagnac had been in our country, we should have gone for him long ago." If we had, we should have done a very foolish thing. Paul Cas-aguae deserves to share with the Duc de Broglie the name which Huntington bestowed on the latter, "Second Father of the Republic." His brutality and violence, his open contempt for the popular verdict to which he is aiways pretending to appeal, his advice to the Marshal to dismiss the new Chamber if it does not suit him, his volleys of insuits addressed to most of the respectable men in France-these, and many other performances of Paul's, are of a kind to make daily converts to the Republic, and entitle hun to the sin ore gratitude of all true friends of France. The

tepublicans ought to vote him a pension, It is said, on the same authority, that Mr. Hepworth Dixon is shortly to publish a new work or Lord Bacon, and that he is going in for the Baconian authorship of Shakespeare's plays. That is as good a craze as another, and peculiarly well adapted to be maintained by the method Mr. Hepworth Dixon has invented for the treatment of historical subjects. It is only to be hoped that nobody will an swer nim. Has not Mr. George Wilkes demolished this so-called theory? It is one of those whoms which can only be kept alive by people who think it worth attacking. Mr. Dixon's performance, if let alone, will go to join his American and Russian and English romances in some limbo of their own.

Among your many English visitors this year you will have no one more distinguished than Sir Joseph Hooker, President of the Royal Society of Great Britain, and director of the Botanical Gardens at Kew, which he has made the most perfect, as they are, I suppose, the most famous in the world. He sees out mainly, I hear, for a botanical tour with Prof. Asa Gray, of Cambridge. But you will hardly let slip the opportunity of welcoming a man whose clemine titles to respect are so numerous and so familiar to you, and whose personal qualifies his mlar for those reasons, though personally liked. English friends-Mr. Darwin and Prof. Huxley, for example-speak of with enthusiasm and deep affec-G. W. S.

# THE NOMINATIONS IN OHIO.

DEMOCRATS ALARMED OVER THEIRS-PEPUBLICANS CONTENT-THE LIBERALS BATHER INCLINED TO

VOTE FOR WEST.

INV TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] CINCINNATI, Aug. 3.-THE TRIBUNE corresponent does not remember to have ever heard from Democrats of this city so many unfavorable comments upon a nomination by a Democratic State Convention of a Cincinnati man as were let out by them on the spur of the moment, closely following the nonunation of R. M. Bishop, Republicans were surprised at the growling in the Demceratic ranks over the choice of Mr Bishop. ocratic politicians here are thoroughly alarmed. In their own ranks they hear well-known Democrats, and many of the e, declaring that they will not vote for Mr Bishop; denouncing him as a crusader, a Know-Nothing, a familical Church member, and Sunday-law man; and bringing up constantly his alleged cold shoulder toward Democrats, and particularly Catholic Democrats, while he was Mayor of

There is no such feeling among Republicans as to the crusade record made by Judge West. Mr. Bishop has no call over him. The liberal Democrats either will not vote at all or will vote for West. J. P. Carbery, one of their most prominent representatives, has said that he will not vote for Bishop, but he will not vote for West because the Republican platform is not sufficiently sound for hard money.

The nomination of Mr. Veegler of this city for Lieutenant-Governor was most fortunate, as one to hold the German interest. He is very popular with fermans, and particularly with the brewers.

There is no doubt that many Democrats here will not vote their ticket this Fall, because of Mr. Bishop's unpopularity.

Republicans generally appear satisfied with their wn nominations, though the financial plank does ot come up to the wishes of many. All that is more than compensated for at this hour by the Democratic

# THE HACKETT MURDER INQUEST.

MONTREAL, Aug. 3 .- The jurors sitting on the Hackett inquest presented a petition to-day to the Attorney-General, alleging that they came to a decision n the case at the request of the Coroner, and on his represer tation that he would continue the inquest until ali the facts were elicited. The Hon, Mr. Baker assured rom the Provincial Government to not as he had done; that every possible inquiry would be made to bring that every possible inquity would be hade to bring the parties guilty of the murder to justice, and that if formal enarges be made against the Coroner, the Govern-ment will hold an inquiry at once. John Saccian stands fully committed for trial for the murder of Hackett.

CALLS ON GRAIN.

On Thursday the Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange adopted new rules relative to calls on grain, which do not go into effect until August 12, ending which permission has been given by the Floor committee to have a call on grain during the coming week at 1:45 p. m., on the upper floor of the Exchange. weed at 1340 p. m., on the upper hoor of the Exchange.
At the calls the grades will take precedence in the fol-lowing order until further notice: Corn, steamer and No. 2, cash, August, september and October; wheat, Red Winler, No. 2, September and October; No. 2, Amber Wheat, August and September; No. 2, Spring, and No. 2 Northwest, September and October.

GOV. KEMPER NOT TO BE AT THE REUNION. RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 2.-Gov. Kemper has written a leiter declining the invitation to attend the Convention of Governors at Philadelphia, which will be

# CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. MILWAUKEE, Aug. 3.—The Schooner Grace A. hannon, owned by Alexander A. Graham of Chicago, with u0 tons of coal, was sunk than morning by the propeller Favor.e. The Shannon went down almost instantly. Loss, \$22,000; surance \$12,000.

BOSTON, Aug. 3.—William F. Harris, a driver for the West Medway Express, abscended on Feb. 27 last with a package of \$1,000 entrussed to his care, all of which he spent in an European tour, and in this country. He arrived here this morning in custody of an officer, having been arrested in New York.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 3 .- G. Sprigg Belt, cashier of BALTIMORE, Aid., Aug., 3.—G. Spring Bell, cashier of the Frankin Bank of Baltimore, was found dead yeaterday afternoon in the woods attached to his country seat. He had left his house in the morning for a walk as usual, taking his gun with him. His body was found with the skull partially blown off by the discharge of his gun. He had been on fur-lough several weeks on account of ill-health.

# THE LABOR WAR.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

ITS FAILURE A BAD ONE.

EVERY GREAT ROAD NOW BUNNING-TRAINS BEGIN-The Lake Shore Road will run freight trains today. The Lehigh and Susonehanna and the New Jersey Central are running freight trains also. The concentration of troops in the coal regions has rendered the strikers there more obedient to law. The Coroner's jury at Baltimore has rendered a verdict exempting the 6th Regiment from responsibility for the riot. Gov. Young of Ohio is being congratu-

### LAKE SHORE BOUTE OPEN

ated on his firm and energetic course

RAINS OF ALL KINDS TO RUN REGULARLY TO-DAY. CLEVELAND, Aug. 3 .- The lake Shore freight ousemen resumed work this morning. The only class of employes now idle are the shopmen, about half of whom have already signified their readiness to resume work to-morrow morning. Fre ght trains were sent out from Collinwood this morning. There was no disturbance. By to-morrow noon freights on the Lake Shore will be running regularly. The Cleveland and Pittsburg road started freight trains at 10 o'clock last night, and are now running them

#### OHIO IN THE STRIKE. CONGRATULATIONS FOR GOV. YOU G AND DESPAIR

OF THE TOLEDO MAYOR

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TELEUNE.)
COLUMBU, Ohio, Aug. 3.—During the recent railroad strike Toledo and Cleveland were the only two points in Ohio that ca'led upon Gov. Young for United States troops. The Governor's reply to these requests was pointed and pithy. He answered: "I will never call for United States troops until every man in Ohio has been whipped." Rather than call for the militia the blockade was suffered to remain at Toledo; but yesterday two hundred citizens armed themselves and started the trains. The Mayor of Toledo is receiving very severe condemnation for his cowardice during the strike.

Gov. Young to-day received a very congratulatory letter from Mr. Quincy, General Manager of the Baltimore and Onio Railroad at Newark, in which he says; "The great strike having been ended, it affords me pleasure to tender to you and the officers and men under you, my sincere thanks, that notwitustanding Newark was the most formidable point of the strike in the State, violence has been suppressed and order

restored without the loss of life or property." The coal hoppers belonging to the Straitsville Coal and Mining Company at New-Straitsville, were burned last night by striking miners. It is feared this is only the beginning of lawlessness in the Hock-

### COAL MINERS MORE TRANQUIL. AN EFFECT DUE TO THE PRESENCE OF TROOPS-AT-

HEMOT TO BURN & BRIDGE. Wilkesbaure, Aug. 3 .- Gen. Heidekopers's command came tote Witkesburre this afternoon, by the Lenige Val ey fload to Pittston, and encamped at the Lehigh Valley round-house. Four companies were sent to Fabryiew, and brought in a freight train which had een stopped by strikers. The mail train South, which was abandoned here on Wednesday, was taken out to-day,

A striker who assisted in stopping the mail train Wednesday, was arrested to-day by the police. The Lehigh and Susquehanna Road has made no effort to resum Rumors have been rife of trouble at Plymouth, fast night the railroad was blockaded by a crowd of men,

The curine and twelve cars were filled with soldiers.

women and boys. The telegraph wires between here and gere were ent. To-day affairs are quieting down. Gen. Pearson commands at Plymouth and the presence of the re ops has a good off et.

Three hundred regular troops under command of Gen. Ayres arrived here at Mauch Chunk at 3 o'clock this orning. They will remain here until further orders No treight trains were moved on the Lebigh Vailey Railroad from Mauch Chank to-day except on the main line from Penn Haven to Easton and the branches. Considerante coal was sent South on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey; but no other trains were started. It is thought that both roads will be open to-morrow

Rathond of News that both reads will be open to-merrow it is thought that both reads will be open to-merrow without serious difficulty. The military under Gen. Ayres are quartered confertably about rown and guards are stationed in the proper places. Quiet prevails at acceptance of the manner of the serious Manch Comband in the coal regions in that action.

Everything is quiet at Easton and in Phalipsiang.

Everything is quiet at Easton and in Phalipsiang.

The Length Valley Road is running trains as lar as The Length Valley Road is running trains as lar as The Length Valley Road is running trains as the serious continuous formation to reach the surguent of the company is ready surguent of the company is ready.

men are willing to work as soon as the company is ready to start.

About 300 regulars, under Gen. Brannan, are still at Odenweener's, anout a mile from Easton, on the Lackawanna and Susquehama Road. Part of the New Jersey troops left for some at 1:30 this afternoon.

An attempt was made hist hight to burn the tehigh Valley Railroad freight depot at Razleton. The fire was discovered before it had made much headway, and was extinguished by the police. This act, at the hands of some miservallt, has bad an effect partially to dispect the feeling of security that had been growing throughout the past twenty-foot hours. The police force has now been twenty-foot hours. The police force has now been twenty-foot hours, the police force has now been together of an incendiary attempt. Although most of the Hazleton nature resumed operations this moranis, the inners in the outlaying colleries are reported to be testices and diseatisfied. A delegate meeting, representing the moraning.

# AFFAIRS IN MARYLAND.

A VERDICT FOR THE GTH REGIMENT-ESCAPE OF AN IMPORTANT PRISONER AT CUMBERLAND-THE

CANAL MEN NEGOTIATING. Baltimore, Md., Aug. 3.-The jury of inquest in the case of the persons killed in the laterior by the members of the 6th Regiment, after a deliberation of three and a half hours to-day, rendered the following

redect:

The jury find that Thomas Byrne and nine others came to their deaths by musket balls fired by members of the 6th Regiment Maryland National Guard unknown to the 6th Regiment Maryland National Guard unknown to the jury, on the night of Friday, the 20th of July, 1877, because a said of Priday, the 20th of July, 1877, because a said of Priday, the 20th of July, 1877, because a said of Priday, the 20th of July, 1877, because a said of Prior and tregiment was on daty under orders of the autorities of the State of Maryland when attacked by a great number of disorderly persons and in danger of being kined. The solders should have acted as a body only under orders of the commanding officer in clearing the streets of a hostile mob, and in so far are flamable the streets of a hostile mob, and in so far are flamable as soldiers disobeying the order not to fire, though nevertheless, as no orders to fire were given, the soldiers were compelled for their own protection to defend were compelled. Still the jury are of opinion that, the soldiers being demoralized, a great deal of untoccessay firing demoralize

Raymond Patterson, a conspicuous rioter, who was ar-rested by Gen. Getty in person, was permitted to escape from the Court-house at Keyser yesterday afternoon, evincing a disposition on the part of some of the authorities, the railroad authorities say, to neutralize all efforts to put an end to the existing disastrous state of affairs Pa terson had been arrested by Gen. Getty and taken by I se General himself to Piedmont, where he was placed in charge of Col. Warner. The Colonel had him taken before Justice Harrison of Piedmont, who committed him, and had him sent to Keyser in charge of a constable and a guard of United States soldiers. The warrant for his arrest charged him with taking out boltpins and uncoupling cars on Sunday last during the general riot at Keyser. The warrant was somewhat informal, and to-day at Keyser, on a motion made by his counsel, the Justice, Mr. shay, also the Mayor of Keyser, intimated to the prosecuting attorney that it was defective; but the State's attorney was ready with a new affidavit, all in due form, to be sworn to by the person making the charge, who was there present. As soon as the Justice intimated his opinion, although he had not discharged the prisoner, one of the attorneys for the prisoners, Mr. Price, who is also Recorder of the town, told him to leave. He at once got up and ran away from the policeman in charge, and although they were called upon to arrest him, both by the Justice and the raniroud company's counsel, they made no effort to which was crowded with sympathizing friends.

Joseph Lane, one of the party that stopped an engine on Sunday last during the riot at Keyser and ran it back,

# FRESH TROOPS FOR RUSSIA.